WASHINGTON.

The Defects in Our Extradition Treaty with Great Britain.

PROBABLE ESCAPE OF WINSLOW.

The Charges Against Major Merrill, oi South Carolina Notoriety.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION AGAIN AGITATED.

THE - RECUSANT WITNESS CASE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

OUR EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ENGLAND REFUSAL OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SUBRENDER WINSLOW EXCEPT ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS-ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE GENERAL QUESTION-A NEW TREATY PROBABLE-THE CASE OF THE

It is known that despatches received here from the British government announce its determination to re-fuse to surrender the forger Winslow unless this government gives its obligation that he shall be tried only for the offence for which he would be surrendered. It will also refuse to surrender any other persons for are not less than twenty such persons now in the British dominions who are wanted here, and in whose British government must, of course, lead to a new ex-tradition treaty, and as there is no dispute between it cannot require much time to arrange it.

Secretary Fish, while asking that the terms of the Ashburton treaty shall be literally fulfilled while it is in force, and refusing to recognize the authority of an act of Parliament to limit its terms, would not probaonsent to a new treaty which should not contain such guards and terminations as would require the trial his extradition was demanded. This has been the policy of the United States in all extradition concluded in recent years, it not in all made since the Ashburton treaty, and there have been cases when the United States refused to conclude an extradition treaty because another government de-clined to accede to such limitations. The American people would not consent, for instance, to seeing a son extradited from our shores to Fran Spain or England, on a charge of robbery, and then

During the French Empire Great Britain was very careful to word her extradition treaty with France in such a way as to prevent the apprehension and extradition of French political fugitives in England on any plea of another crime. If the British government adheres to its present resolution, as it probably will, Dr. Worms, captured in Montreal last January, charged with having, by means of a forged contract for Indian supplies, robbed a credulous victim of \$5,000, will be the last man surrendered under the Ashburton treaty. He was given up toobliged to pay this sum to the President, and actually found a man, named Newman, silly enough to give him the money, which he pretended to put into an envelope directed to the President.

General Grant took a special interest in the cap-ture of Worms, and instructed the officers who were sent after him to spare no pains to get him. He was sent after him to spare no pains to get him. He was indicted in Philadelphia, and will arrive there to-night, and be tried at an early day. When Worms was arrested in Montreal he pretended that he had actually sent the money to the President, and that he was ready to take his trial in the United States, but he has ever since been struggling to get away and, as he had money and is reputed a man of wealth, he was able to engaged three of the ablest lawyers in Canada, who have eve case through several courts. It was one of the officers nce gave rise to the

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBE TAKING AGAINST MAJOR MERRILL-GENERAL CUSTER REFORE THE

MILITARY COMMITTEE. General Custer appeared before the Military Commit-tee to-day in connection with the investigation of Major Merril. He was first asked if he had any per-Carolina regarding the arrest of citizens and the acceptance by Merrill of \$20,000 from the State governand he was ignorant of it beyond general rumor. He was asked what he knew concerning the alleged acceptance by Mercill of money as a bribe by an army officer who had been tried by court martial at Santa Fé in 1870. Witness said that he first heard of it in a written to him by an officer in Washington early in January, 1871, in which it was stated that Captain Lauffer, the officer from whom Merrill demanded a bribe, had informed the Washington officer that when he (Lauffer) was proposed to act as his attorney for \$500; that then and there he (Lauffer) was induced to pay a portion of the \$560, promising to pay the rest of the \$500 in instalments; that subsequently he made further payments, in all amounting to about one half the sum agreed upon-According to Lauffer's statement to Custer's informant, he (Lauffer) soon after learned that the acceptance and payment was illegal, and on that ground he declined to make further payments. Laufer also said that he had received a letter from Merrill a few days previous demanding the balance of the \$500; that he (Laufler) had letters from Merrill making these de-mands; also memoranda of the amounts and dates when the payments were made, and he was willing to

General Custer, on receiving this letter from Washing-ton, the original of which was submitted to the committee to-day, considered it his duty not only to the army but to the accused to submit the matter to Genight have a chance to explain the charge and defend Sturges notified Merrill of it confidentially, letter to Merrill about it, suggesting that he vind himself. Merrill made only a non-committal reply. Then Custer wrote to Lauffer for facts and documents Lauffer replied, saying that he had evidence enough to rill's dismussal from the army if they were brought before a court. He promised to submit them to Custer and a few weeks afterward he called on the General in New York city and detailed at great length full particulars of the case. He exhibited a letter from Merrill asking for the balance of the \$500, which he claimed to be due him since the beginning of the recent investiga-tion. Merrill admitted some such correspondence, but explained it by saying that the demand referred to a

'debt of honor" which Lauffer had contracted.
General Custer said to-day that soon after his interviews with Lauffer he sent a detailed statement of the case to the Adjutant General at the War Department, in which he said that if Lauffer's allegations were false and his documents lorgeries, Lauffer should be punished. In reply to an inquiry by a member of the committee to-day, General Custer said that he had no Terry, a member of the committee, said that Custer was not the man who first caused the investigation of Major Merrill. The HERALD summoned, called. Armes said he knew Merrill to be a bad man and a pet of Beiknap's and he (Armes) had

Custer further told the committee that he had been opposed to being made a party to the investigation, for he had discharged his duty in the matter in 1870 and 1871 and reported the facts to his superior officers and

THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION—EFFORTS OF THE ATTEMPT TO IMPEACH BEAULIEU.

When the witness Beaulieu testified before the Indian Committee a few weeks ago as to the frauds perpetrated on the Indians at the White Earth Reservation, Conwitness and prove his testimony to be untrustworthy Accordingly, in a few days, witnesses were summone by Page two or three weeks before. A few facts in relation to the matter will show how the Ring relation to the matter will show how the Ring seeks to control investigation, even in the committee rooms of Congress. Ex-Commissioner Smith formerly lived in one of Wilder's houses in Minnesota. Wilder is the leading Indian Ring contractor of the Northwest and a warm personal friend of the reverend ex-Commissioner. Before Smith sailed for Africa on his mission to reform the heathen he was at the committee rooms for investigation, and it was understood witnesses would be impeached if they gave any evidence against ex-Commissioner Smith. It was after fence against ex-Commissioner Smith. It was after

A gentleman from St. Paul, who knows Wilder well, and is here assisting onesof the committees in unearth-ing frauds, says that Charles Ruffee was sent down from St. Paul by Wilder for the express purpose manipulating Beaulieu so as to make him contra-himself and save Smith. Ruffee manifested greinterest in the witness, and was in his company almost constantly, apparently as his friend. All kinds of stories have been circulated against Beaulicu, and Page

received his testimony with sneers.

The truth is Beaulieu is vouched for by Acting Vic President Ferry, ex-Senators Ramsey, Rice, Genera Sibley and other well known citizens. Beaulien is a half breed, but intelligent. He was educated in Mack inaw, at a school kept by Senator Ferry's father comed by the Vice President and they conversed to gether in French. Mr. Ferry says that Beaulieu is well known in Minnesota to be a man of honor an veracity. He speaks and writes in three language who know him best. Senator Ferry calls him a truth-ful man. The Indian Ring scoff at him and are trying to impeach his testimony that E. P. Smith may be

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS-A VIGOROUS PROSECU-TION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO RING PROM-

Lightning will strike in San Francisco forthwit The President has decided to appoint a sort of California Dyer, named Coglin, to be United States District Attorney at San Francisco, and a vigorous and inexorable prosecution of the Whiskey Ring in the St. Louis lashion will be entered upon at ouce.

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER POST TRADER-IMPORTANT EVIDENCE EXPECTED FROM HIM-AN AL-

LEGED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BABCOCK. Mr. Reynolds, of the firm of Lee, Reynolds & Co. post traders at Camp Supply, I. T., has arrived in Washington in response to a summons from Mr. Clymer's committee. He is to be examined to-morrow oncerning the charge that his firm paid large sums for the privilege of trading at Camp Supply. A leading Congressman says that he has positive proof that and, if Keynolds denies it, the Congressman will put a well known gentleman on the stand to contradict his testimony and substantiate the charge in every particu-

his testimony and the corroborative evidence to accompany it are considered highly important.

THE RLAINE CHARGES-MR. HARRISON EX-PECTED IN WASHINGTON TO TESTIFY. Government director Harrison, of the Union Pacific Railroad, through whom, it is alleged, the Blaine scandal got its first publicity, has been subpensed by the Judiciary Committee to come to Washington to give his testimony with reference to the collateral subject of the Pacific Railroad subsidy now under investigation by this committee, and will doubtless be craning with reference to the charge made against Management of the Charge made amined with reference to the charge made against Mr.

ANOTHER AND SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST GEN-

Affairs says the committee have evidence before it going to show that while Schenck was chairman of the Ways his services in getting a bill passed by the House for the benefit of a Colorado immigration and land scheme. The proof is understood to consist of documentary evidence

THE CURBENCY QUESTION AGAIN COMING TO THE FRONT-ACTION OF THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The financial question is likely to be taken up again at an early day in the shape of action on a report from mittee on Banking and Currency, the member of which have decided to begin on Thursday next a patient and exhaustive examination and consideration possession. The accumulation of measures on the currency question in the hands of the committee is the result of the recent protracted caucus action of the democratic majority of the House, pending which the democratic majority of the House, pending which the committee felt they were not expected to touch the subject. Furthermore, it was hoped that the Senate would start something in the way of an amendment to the Resumption act, but the republicans, both in the Senate and House, whatever their honest convictions as to the financial situation, have been willy enough to see that the question was best let alone and that its agitation would only divide and nurt the party which started it. Notwithstanding this view of the case by both demo-crats and republicars, the former fear that they will lose prestige in the West unless they make another effort to modify the Resumption law and they are willing, therefore, to risk the chances of reviving discord in their own ranks. The Banking and Currency Commit-

toe will sit every day, beginning with next Thursday, until they dispose of the business on their table and agree upon a report to be submitted to the House.

ANOTHER SCANDAL ABOUT SECRETARY BRISTOW AND A PROMPT DENIAL BY THE ALLEGED

gossip to-night on account of a statement made before the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury, that he got a fee of \$40,000 to step saide and let the Louisville Whiskey Ring Dame his successor as United States District Attorney at that place. But the man who was said to have said all this took the stand, and swore he never said so. He is also charged with speculation in Mexican land grants, the knowledge of which he got when he resigned from the Solicitorship of the Treasury to become counsel of the Texan Construction Company, as well as through a commission of Co ngress.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1876. THE RECUSANT WITNESS, KILBOURN, BEFORE THE COURT—THE MARSHAL ORDERED TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE PRISONER, AND THE CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-DAY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Chief Justice Cartier presiding, this morning, Mr. J. G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, came into court with his prisoner and made return to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Hallett Kilbourn, committed to jail on the 14th of March by order of the House of Representatives for

The answer sets forth that the respondent, Mr. Thompson, is and has been Sergeant-at Arms of the House of Representatives since the first Monday in December; that the said House was in session when Kilbourn was arrested; that on the 236 day of January on the 28th day of 2 _uary; that Kilbourn was served with a rubpona duce fecum, and appeared before the committee, March 4, and the return quotes from the

Kilbourn to answer the subposna ducer tecum, and his declining to answer certain questions, and the action of the House directing the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest of Kilbourn, and the action of the House when, on the 14th of March, Kilbourn refused to answer further sets forth the fact that the Speaker of the House then issued his warrant committing Kilboura to his (respondent's) custody, and he still holds him in custody. Thereupon the respondent's protesting that upon facts declared by the return now made showing that the relator is lawfully held by this respondent as Sergeant-at-Arms of said House of Repives in pursuance and in the execution of said order of the House, duly adjudging the relator to be in contempt of the authority of said House, the issuance contempt of the authorny of the privileges of said for this writ was in derogation of the privileges of said House, and that the capture and detention of said rela-tor under and by authority of said House, as aforesaid, the face of the potition of said relator, no further proceeding or interference with respondent's custody

In closing the Sergeant-at-Arms asks that the relat be remanded to his custody as Sergeant at-Arms, &c., and said writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum be dismissed as improvidently issued. He denies all averments in the petition inconsistent with this return.

At the conclusion of the reading of the return the udge ordered the Marshal to take charge of the prisr and retain him in custody during the hearing of Judge then requested the counsel on both sides to furnish him with briefs of their line of argument, and

Mr. Kubourn remains in custody of the Marshal, bu

CONSIDERED IN CABINET COUNCIL-CIBCULAR INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE TREASURY DEPART-

under the law just s ned by the President. The Attor ney General, to whom the law had already been referred, announced at the meeting that the law required that silver be issued without delay. There was conerable conversation upon the subject of the necessar Treasury explained the results of the consultations bemself and other officers of the Treasury Department. As soon as the Cabinet adjourned and Secre-tary Bristow had returned to the Treasury, he issued the following regulations, viz :-

Ohio; the Assussant Treasurer of the University of the University of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.; the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Bantimore, Rd.; the United States Depository at Buffslo, N. Y.; the United States Depository at Pittsburg, Pa.

13. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

VETO OF THE BILL REDUCING THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The President returned to the Senate this afternoon the bill which provides for reducing the salary of the President to \$25,000 per annum from and after the 4th of March next, with a message stating his reasons for not approving it. The veto message was not, however, read to-day and, therefore, cannot be published until

One of the most complete and interesting collections of ceramic ware in this country is now exhibited at Miner's gallery, No. 845 Broadway. The articles were collected by the late General Caleb Lyon, it being his aim to make as complete a collection as possible, and he made the best use of unusual opportunities for obtaining rare specimens, having been an extensive traveller, and as first Consul to China being able to procure some of the most valuable specimens in America. A collection of porcelain used by the different Presidents of the United States, including a part of a dessert service presented by the Tycoca of Japan to President Linceln, and plates, &c., decorated with mono grams and initials and with scenes commemorative

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Last evening a portion of the pictures contained in the collections of Mr. William Menzies and a client of Mr. J. D. Townsend were sold at Leavitt's art rooms, the following being the highest prices brought:—"Man Rending." Merini, \$70; "The Tender Passion," J. G. Brown, \$57 50; colored crayon portra t of Washington, J. Sharpiers, \$37 50; "A View from Kauterskill Pfane," J. Sharpiess, \$57-50; "A View from Kanterskill Pfane," Smille, \$80; "View on Lake George," Kensett, \$80; portrait of Lafayette, Professor S. F. B. Morse, \$12-50; "Morning Prayer," Constant Mayer, \$100; "Pleasant Valley," A. Lamrie, \$155; "The Herand in the Country," W. S. Mount, \$90; "Youth and Age," S. P. Guy, \$170; "Stre't in Carro," Huysmans, \$65; "the Pet Lamb," be Buel, \$100; "Bomine Sampson," George H. Hait, \$80; "Summer Afternoon," H. W. Rubbard, \$155; "Shaddack, \$95; "Conway Meadows," S. R. Giflord, \$155; "The Model," A. Gendron, \$100; "Early Morning," Bisphon, \$100; "Midsummer in Mohawk Valley," E. M. Wiles, \$64; "Mount vashington," Thomas Cole, \$75; "In the Adrondacks," Arther Parton, \$89; "Catskills in Winter," C. H. Moore, \$75.

THE STATE CAPITAL

Tammany Hall To Eat Humble Pie at the Utica Convention.

Tilden's Triumph-One Rule to Govern City and Rural District Representation.

BOSS KELLY OUTYOTED.

Business Brushing Up In Both Houses of the Legislature.

The Supply Bill Passed in the Senate and Brought to a Final Vote in the Assembly.

A CALL OF THE HOUSE.

All the indications now point to the All the indications now point to the certainty of a very large majority of the delegates to the Utica Conention being strongly for Tilden. This prospect, already more than assured, is affording the democrats in the Legislature a very fruitful subject for discussion, and is giving rise to considerable speculation as to what will be the grand result so far as Tammany Hall is con-

themselves "Tammany" are "unpledged," and that there is, therefore, no good reason why the "hay mow and cheese press democracy" should make such a fuse about Tammany's being opposed to Tilden; the country democrats have not forgotten the stand John Kelly took in the State Central Committee last month. It was deemed necessary then by Tammany to give the districts outside of New York to un derstand that the Boss of the delegation that would go to Utica, estensibly to represent the democracy of New York city, but in reality to represent the Boss himself, was against Tilden, first, last and all the time. It is quite true that Mr. Kelly did not say that he was opposed to Tilden, but the course he decided upon taking in the committee, the preliminary maneuvring made here by those who voted with him in ittee, not the least of which was the sym, pathy and aid extended to them by the friends of the Canal Ring, all were prompted by a feeling of the most bitter hostility to the Governor as

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. Tammany representative here who dared to call his soul his own joined in the grand anti-Tilden chorus mies after Kelly's action in the committee had been amany against the Governor, he will have to Tammany camp followers six weeks ago, and everything done or said by the Tammany wirepullers since that time has been proof positive that "Boss" Kelly's de-Louis was nothing more nor less than a direct stab at Tilden. Boss Kelly had an idea, doubtiess, that the of the determination of the "Tammany organization," as expressed through its owner; and when the gathering at Utica would come about, be as meek as lambs do anything he wanted done, so long as be kind enough not to make a row. But he counted without his hoat. The Governor, since the State Committee met, has never ut tered one word about Mr. Kelly's action. All the ingenuities of the professional interviewer to induce him to give his opinion of the probable effect the Tam

If the bills already mentioned in the lower house. If the emergency, demands it Tammany Hall is prepared to use money freely to accomplish the same end.

NEW YORK BILLS.

Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, made a copious report of New York bills this evening. Among them were the bill to provide for the payment of claims for labor and materials on school houses in New York city; the bill in relation to assessments for the construction of sewers and drains; the bill in relation to grading and regulating streets, and the bill relative to claims and legal proceedings against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

An Aquantin For Central Park.

Mr. Booth introduced a bill providing that the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Parks in the city of New York may erect and maintain an aquarium for that portion of Central Park known as Manhattan square. The Comptroller may issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for that purpose.

WORK ON THE SUPPLY BILL—A CALL OF THE ROUSE.

The Supply Bill was taken hold of by the Assembly about an hour before the usual time for the afternoon adjournment, and, after adopting in bulk several amendments made in the Senate, the House excepted several others to be voted on separately, including the New Capitol appropriation. In the evening these excepted clauses were obtained for it, two-thirds of all the members were obtained for it, two-thirds of all the members were obtained for it, two-thirds of all the members were obtained for it, two-thirds of all the members were obtained for a call of the House, which was ordered. The galleries were immediately cleared, and every one except the members and officers of the Assembly ordered from the floor. The doors were obtained for it, two-thirds of all the members of the Assembly ordered from the floor. The doors were deed to have a subject of the House, which was ordered. The galleries were immediately cleared, and every one except the members and officers of the Assembly ordered from the floor. The doors were fence closed and the

1676-1876.

BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF SUDBURY-KING PHILIP'S WAR-INTER-ESTING CEREMONIES AND HISTORICAL AD-

This charming rural town, where, two hundred years ago, the haughty King Philip and his dusky Indian warriors were vanquished by the gallant Captain Wads-worth and his brave followers, has to-day been the scene the bi-contennial observances such as were worthy of the memorable event so fittingly and pleasantly commemorated. The greater part of the forencom was occupied by the crowds in visiting the Wadsworth monument, the old garrison house, the Red House Tavern and other points and seemes intimately connected with the great event of two conturies since.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-"DER PREISCHUTZ." Weber's grand opera, "Der Freischütz," was given st evening at the Academy of Music for the benefit of St. John's Guild. The house was very large, and a large sum of money was realized by the institution.

The Empress of Brazil and suite occupied the proscenium boxes on the right of the stage. The Brazilian. and American flags were handsomely displayed from those boxes. After the magnificent overture to the the signal to the orchestra for the Brazilian national anthem, and it was given with rare effect. The auanthem, and it was given with rare chect. The audience rose en masse and remained standing during the
perfermance of the anthem, out of respect for the
distinguished lady present. The performance was not a
remarkable one. Its best features were the chorus and
orchestra and the Casper of Mr. Blum. The chorus,
mainly composed of members of the Liederkrava and
Arion societies, deserved the highest commendation.
The orchestra comprised the best material of the Philharmonic Society. The cast was as follows:—Agathe,
Mrs. Imogene Brown; Aenchen, Mme. Pauline Bredell; Max. Mr. Alexander Bischoff; Casper, Mr. A.
Blum; Ottocar, Mr. A. Dehnhoff; Cono, Mr. R. Keppler; Kilan, Mr. Charles Keppler; Hermit, Mr. Charles
Urchs. The rôle of Agathe was evidently too heavy for
Mrs. Brown. The grand prayer of the second act was
very ineffectively given. The lady dressed the
part as Marguerite, a decided mistake. Her
voice is not one calculated to make a favoice is not one calculated to make a favorable impression in opera. Mme. Bredelli had
not a single quality in regard to voice to recommend
her impersohation of Aenchen. Mr. Bischoff sang the
music of Max artistically and with effect, but he has
much to learn as an actor. Mr. Blum is an admirable
singer and actor, and his rendering of the rôle of Casper, last night, calls for warm praise. Mile. Anna de
Belocca sings to night in "Il Barbiere" for the second
time, and the Empress of Brazill and her suite have engaged proscenium boves on the left of the stage for the
occasion. On Friday Mine. Eugenie Pappenheim appears as Marguerite in "Faust."

The "Two Orphans," recently withdrawn from the boards at the Union Square Theatre, was produced in German at this house last night. Although the play lost some of its native beauty in Mr. Jackson's adap-English version to animal or state last hight. As was announced on the bill, the scenery, costumes, &c., which had served of the Union Square were used. The characters were for the most part well delineated, the "Two Orphans (Mrs. Behune, Henrietta; Mrs. Baures, Louisa) being deserving of special mention. Jacques, Herr Worret, and Pierre, Herr Corvinus, were very happy, but not quite up to the standard of the Union Square. The dadogue of the play was very well rendered, but it seemed in the action to have taken on the philegmatic character of the speakers of the language into which it had been translated. The dramatic unity of the piece was slightly disturbed, by what might be called a meteorological detangement in the carpentry. The snow storm which occurs in the drawing room at the house of the Prefect of Police. Apoliber serious objection—in the church scene—inght be tound in the character of the stuff used as snow. Those familiar with this trick of the

NAVY YARD REMOVAL

McKay Explains His Contracts and Their Fulfilment.

SPECIOUS DEFENCE.

The Charge of Theft Directly Contradicted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1876.

There are two sides to every story, and the investi-gation now being conducted here by a Congressional committee into the management of affairs at the Phila-delphia Navy Yard is no exception. The HERALD has given at length the story of the prosecution and it is no more than fair that one of the accused, against whom charges of wholesale then of government property have

Mr. McKay had four contracts for removing the goods and stores of three of the Navy Department bureaus-Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and Ord-nanco-from the old Navy Yard in this city to League sional wisdom has made a naval station. may be said against these contracts it certainly apities that the \$59,750, which was the total amount it been done by government laborers of the kind who loaf about navy yards. It would be certain bankruptcy to any thoroughgoing business man who should employ such loafers as Messrs. Randall and O'Neill, the Congressmen from this district, are allowed to put upon when their numbers have been known to reach 800.
Concerning his work Mr. McKay says that he challist of his former employes, demanding that they be summoned as witnesses, offered to show his books and papers, and is anxious to be placed upon the witness

The statement given below embraces the principal points of the testimony which Mr. McKay will give when he is called before Mr. Whithorne's committee:— On the 27th of July, 1875, Mr. McKay says he offered, for \$30,000, to remove two ship-houses from the old Navy Yard to League Island, "to furnish all the necessary material of good quality and replace all broken, split or rotten timber or lumber." The contract was made and the work performed, the ship-ho rebuilt and examined and accepted by a board of examiners, appointed by the commandant of the yard. Inquiry of Civil Engineer Stratton and Naval Constructor Hitchburn, at League Island, failed to reveal examination of which showed no pearance of failure to perform it pr On the 22d of September McKay offered for \$5,000, to shot, shoil, guns, gun-carriages, lumber, timber, and all stores beionging to the Ordinance Hureau, weighing about 3,000 tons. "My offer," says Mr. McKay, "was at once accepted by telegram from Washington. Before the contract was awarded, the officers of the yard had made an estimate of the cost to remove these heavy articles by day's work and found it would cost at least \$3,000 more than my offor. This contract was faithfully completed at a saying of much money to the government. I am satisfied no one else could do the work for less than \$10,000." October 7, 1875, I offered to remove the Stoam Engineering De-

work for less than \$10,000." October 7, 1875, I offer to remove the Stoam Engineering I partment, consisting of latties, plane drills, steam botlers, steam engines, astorand all material belonging to that department \$14,230. I being the lowest bidder, the contract wawarded me November 2, 1875, work to be completed fifteen days; all of which I complied with. On Nove ber 24, 1875, I offered to remove the construction storconsisting of stores in storehouses; tools in blacksm

ing in yard and used on the Antistam, launchways and all the launchways in the yard; size to remove all launchways and blocking after the Countitution was launched and transport the same te League Island, and that blocking on the sectional dry dock for launching the Constitution. All this I offered to do for \$21,300. This offer was made to Chief Constructor Hanscom, at Washington, and by him referred to Commodore Proble to make the best terms with me he could obtain. After Commodore Proble had consulted with Mr. Harit, Naval Constructor, and added several provisions to my filler to Mr. Hanscom to cover all the material in the yard, he accepted my offer and ordered me to begin work, subject to the approval of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

On the 16th, after I had been at work two days, with between 500 and 500 men, forty teams and twenty scows, and over one-half of the material named in my contract had been removed, Commodore Proble sent me a note containing the following extraordinary statement:—'Your contract is annulled, not being approved by the bureau. You will stop work at once.' Mr. Hanscom had sent him a telegram that he could confirm or reject, without action by the bureau, and I took the ground that Commodore Proble had once consirmed my contract, and that he had no right under the law to interiers with me in the midst of its completion, and I sent Naval Constructor Hart a communication declining to stop work in the midst of a contract made and accepted. On the same day Commodore Proble, to carry out his orders to annut my contract and and accepted. On the same day Commodore Proble, to carry out his orders to annut my contract and and accepted. On the same day Commodore Proble, to carry out his orders to annut my contract and and accepted. On the same day Commodore Proble, to carry out his orders to annut my contract and he articles I was removing and compelled me to stop. He appointed a board of officers, consisting of Redward Harti and John B. Hoover, naval constructors, and Captain C. H. W

No complaint was ever made against me for destruc-tion of property or landing it at any other place except at League Island. All the material named in the con-tracts had to be removed at a given time on account of the sale of the yard, and many more men had to be employed than would have been if more time was allowed. All the reports of landing scow loads of

INTERESTING TO SHIP OWNERS.

By the following Treasury circular it will be seen that which the document is issued. The penalty for sailing a documented vessel, without complying with the law as regards name and hailing port, is \$20 for enrolled and \$30 for registered vessels.—